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VOLUME XLIX. SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1889—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS—{ "THREE CENTS"

## GROULY GOING HOME

### The Persian Minister Has Had Enough of America.

### HE SAYS HE HAS BEEN GUYED.

### The WHITE Newspapers Have Poked Fun at Him and the Shah.

### HIS EXPERIENCE IN WASHINGTON.

### How He Was Once Mistaken for an Indian Native.

### HIS LAST WORD OF THE CELESTIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—[Special.]—The servants of Mirza Hassan Khosky Khan are to all outside. The gracious prime minister of the Shah, Nasr Eddin, to the position of Minister to the United States, objects to The Answer has learned enough of Western civilization to grasp that he cannot call on the Government of the United States to disgrace his Government by sending it a minister who is not a gentleman, but he proposes to make this country pay for the time and the power by withholding its diplomatic revenues. By proper international arrangements with Khosky and those from other Oriental U. S. Minister, get tired of Persia and come back to the United States. Though Khosky Khan Ghosky Khan doesn't like me, for this and he will be around, that is for certain here in Washington, where he is so well known.

The principal reasons given for his determination to withdraw from the United States are to the effect that the Persian Government is not treated with sufficient consideration by the foreign representatives stationed at the Shah and other kings. In addition, the minister is a mahometan that he is not entitled to have a good time with the foreign representatives' party in Europe and then get a letter. Especially since Washington. He will not be back, and will probably join his sovereign at Paris, the court of all the world-wicked people. Because this, the son of Ameer and alleged heir, Mr. Khosky will succeed his father-in-law as Minister to the United States. Under Persian custom, he will be entitled to a residence free of rent, and will draw up to his two thousand per annum.

### REMARKS FOR THE PURITAN.

### [ABRIDGED WITH PERMISSION FROM THE MESSENGER OF EASY CHAIR.

The Puritan and the City of Seventh Settle the Long Dispute Over Speed in the Open Sea Course from St. Joseph to Chicago—The 600 Guests of Both Steamers for Passage—The Puritan Wins by a Length.

The 600 people coming home from their Fourth of July celebration on St. Joseph pier Sunday morning were roused in the grayest morning hour ever known in Lake Michigan by the shrieks of steam whistles. The sun was a streak of rosy gold, from over the east shore, and the night, the dead night for those who were outside the cabin, which for no good or evil deed.

The first were the occupants of the cabins of the Graham & Morton line, and the steamer Puritan of the City of Detroit, of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company. The City of Detroit left her dock for the race at St. Joseph at 4 o'clock, and steamed quietly down the lake and entered Grand Lake the lake. The Puritan lay at the dock taking on passengers as she passed, a pair or two from one passing boat and the rest of them the steamer as she passed.

"Well, now what the Puritan can do to-night," an unwashed quietly to their fellows.

The remark was overheard, and it was not long before the excitement on board was high. The passengers began to, and had no time in getting across the gangplanks.

Just seven minutes after the City of Detroit passed the Puritan's bows were shoved off and she glided out over the waters. In the meantime a hurry. There was no call for excitement. There was nothing to the passengers. They simply went to their staterooms, and began to unpack their grips. The Puritan passed out into the lake with the City of Detroit, and was not to be seen for a half hour.

"I don't know what we have on," I have never passed her. We'll see later on," an said.

A mile and a half ahead the City of Detroit was nowhere to be seen, and the passengers sitting down to their dinners. It was evident that the Puritan was not to be seen. The passengers began to feel confident as a victory was won, and the Puritan had departed ahead.

At dinner hearts drank the City of Detroit and her passengers. Many of the Puritan's passengers were sitting down to their dinners, and the Puritan was not to be seen. The passengers began to feel confident as a victory was won, and the Puritan had departed ahead.

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The first part of the house who was finished to eat on the first luncheon to be about 1 o'clock. The next hour passed pleasantly. When the Puritan Resident's flag was found out of the stateroom [illegible] was not to be seen. The ladies of the crowd then [illegible] "sacrifice" manner in which each [illegible] and then another and then another, and every effort to have the other person as a hero worshipper to manoeuvre and to the subsequent arrival from Toledo.

### AN ADVENTURE WITH CAIRO.

#### How a Beautiful Negro Woman Stole Some Money from Her.

NEW YORK, July 5.—[Special.]—Mr. F. C. Wheeler of Chicago, who is still under arrest in Cairo on United States Customs, was at the Buffalo House [illegible]. He was asked if he could throw any light upon the mystery which has [illegible] Consul to his recent arrest in Cairo. He replied:

"I don't imagine that I can have suggested by the Shah," he said. "He is an excellent man to negotiate a treaty with. But Persians have learned from about the Shah, in fact quite as a secret. Such stories as are current about him have more value as a real [illegible] than short of the [illegible] Queen Victoria. [illegible] would have to be small [illegible] I suppose that [illegible] thought I [illegible] to have up the position. When I said that he [illegible] to me to be a genuine man."

"Is it true, as reported, that the Shah will [illegible] Europe?"

"I don't know what he will do. I have never [illegible] him. He's a man [illegible]."

A mile and a half ahead the City of Detroit was nowhere to be seen, and the passengers sitting down to their dinners. It was evident that

ALEX. SPRUNG, PRESIDENT AND ON THE FIGHT.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN DOING HIS DUTY.

GOOD-BY TO THE "NICKEL."

IN THE FURY OF FLAMES.

## WASHINGTON OUTFLANKED

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Daily and Sunday, one year ..... 10.00
Sunday Edition, one year ..... 2.00
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RECENT EDITIONS.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1895.


The Philadelphia Stock Exchange report seems to have given final effect to the efforts to keep up an excessively close corporation. It has decided to hold public auction sales once each week, to which non-members are invited. A similar procedure had taken place a few years ago by some of the floor dealers who are members of the Chicago Board of Trade, but it was not agreed to. The idea that it should not be necessary for both buyer and seller to bring to an exchange the funds otherwise locked up, but they have been at the mercy. It requires time to transfer and the check of commercial men as well as bankers.

Money loaned in Chicago at 3@7 per cent. Local securities were firm, the greater part being bonds. New York exchange sold at 50 cts. discount. Sterling was steady, actual being scarce at 487@487½. The New York stock market was dull and weak. The Chicago produce markets were dull, and grain averaged easier in consequence of clearing weather in the West. Enough July wheat sold on Saturday to cause it some pressure to move shorts. There was little doing in provisions. At Liverpool wheat, Wednesday, was closed ½ cents higher, corn 1 cents lower, oats and rye ½, wheat ½ lower, barley easy, and flaxseed 6 cents lower.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has been petitioned by citizens of L. L. Harper of the Fidelity Bank from imprisonment. The petition should be rejected in his dismissal with the satisfaction that no objection can be made to it. Harper makes a stake bought of all the facts connected with the wheat deal of 1891-92 to his revealed the battle history and quit just when the principals there. If the President (1) Cleopatra was asked up to that scrape, as many now believe, and what has it to the purpose of obtaining or getting control of the United (2) Trust, it should be known. The President should not say to the petitioners that he will pardon Harper if he forgives a foul exclusion, but that he will not consider the case at all unless Harper shows his gentleness by taking all about his operations.

An exchange remarks that "everything from a street railroad to a sewer stock, is being elevated to the environment trust. The profits in most branches of trade being meagre, it is logical to increase them by destroying competition and restricting production." But the historian remarks, that a latent duke of Osage may be expected when business becomes adapted to the new conditions, it says to serious passing. The final plan of many business is not followed by the people, and probably never will. So, as each month's experience of trust methods and results tends to show to the public more clearly how colossal the trust plan is in its relations, and the waste of the country are slowly being torn from monopoly or tolerance for the benefit of the trade which cannot be made to pass on these losses from and the people.

Emigrants and agents are trying to induce Portuguese to exploit the Australian who have taken refuge in that country. Recent dispatches seem to set that the refugees will come to the United States. The great exposure seems to Europe and other nations disposable to life to attention to that scene of their unpaid adventure have been exposed by a brief exposition here. They got a little property, and having them to spend overpowered themselves against to the Australian Government appeared to the Australian Government that they had done here. That is doubtless the case with most of those who come here contrast with shareholder or fraudulent decision. They get five to the Cork that "grogging is robbery." But after they have saved up a little and have some property, being unable to see how they robbed any one by exchange it, they conclude that their old owners were excitable men, and they become good, peaceful citizens. But there are a few who, being such and believing the facts gone have a thing, save nothing, and when not kept busier by their three banks, Such immigrants are not wanted. The longer Portuguese keep here the better for the country.

The editorial writers of the American press can find no one topic that Chicago furnishes them, on the fingernails from the heart of arms. From Chicago to-day can be dug for a page or two the statistic accounts of possible papers would be but not dry as the Declaration Event. One day it is the Republican; the next Courts; the next assassination. There is not a paper in the country but has something to say on that last subject and the city that originated it. The New-Yorkers of the Record of the New York Sun and Herald appear to have been persistent from Toronto—and are quite as preposterous—"Length of days is in the right hand; and in the left hand riches and honor." The New York Evening Sun tells pertinently and says that, if Chicago really thinks of competing for that game the Sunday city has to give up half a dozen outside which it can prosper and advance with the greatest ease. Brooklyn politely points out at this moment it is insane, but thinks that its timely gales for the next few months will wrap her the summer "with Arctic fragrance." That city will want much, by and by, for the people are without the country. They seem to avail the seasons; it will be convenient for the Chicago City Council to appoint a committee to be there through eleven hiking fans and see that there is no repetition of the St. Louis fiasco of 1892. Similar relations to the progress of Chicago. The Ledger says: "It is thirty * * * and still always busy for new plans to * * * cause of her advantages and opportunities for a great." Still, following that fashion, it offers the succession to Chicago of a few of its suburbs, and asserts that it will be time for the greatest city west of Chicago, after succession has been written for this city and Kansas, the country gathers enough [illegible] interesting News.

## THE SHORT HAUL DECISION.

The decision by Judges Grosscup, Showalter and Clarkson in the Southern Pacific case will probably be regarded as fair by the people, although by no means as favorable to the railroads as it might have been. The Judges hold that the board has the right to abandon the function of determining market conditions, but that there is no justice in attempting to interfere to harm the use of such discretion for any purpose that may not be fairly inferred from such use. In other words, the question would appear to be not whether certain discriminations which "lessen charges" shall be permitted in furnishing information employed as a basis for fixing of the charges of prices, but whether the board can compel a carrier, against its will, to make such information, thereby forced to make a necessity to a better which increases every member of the community—namely, the prices that are paid for the necessities of life. It is not likely that a majority of members of the board will compel the use of a fair exposure of the question in case, because they are not willing to punish the right of the public to exercise with open business means by having a consequence to some firm to buy or sell. Their motives might be correct if they were simply learned and selling their own property. But the members of the board are doing much more than that. They buy and sell the crops of the country many times over before the grain leaves the farm. They have not infrequently increased prices by short selling or a pool which the men who raise the produce believe should never have been touched but for such speculative interference with the course of production. On the other hand, they have sometimes advanced prices for short when circumstances were willing to pay dearly for not for the benefit of the farmers but of speculators. The men and firms of prices on Chicago affect our farms as much as the actual workers of bushels of grain that do not come to the market or do. Practically it is these men who are the controlling factors, and the views of commercial men as well as farmers.

## A TAX FIGHT AGAINST AGGLOMERATION.

The great body of the anti-monopolists of a week ago have accepted the situation. They are rapidly being transformed and will soon be loyal citizens. It does not go to their graves as organized as Jeff Davis, but they will be the new corporations. As for the people who are beginning only to love the crushing an awful duty recently experienced diametrically, who look to Will Lick better to do their fighting by proxy. The point made in the 111 that protecting are fortunes. It is true that the Supreme Court has not passed on taxes, but nearly all have thoroughly answered by Judge Prosbrown when the question of taking the election under by before him. He has by his long become widely and acquainted with the Election law, and his construction of its provisions will not be interfered with by the upper court.

The Town of Lake officialdom ask that the election be set aside because there was no revision of the registration, and because persons were allowed to vote on affidavit, while they allege none should have been permitted to cast a ballot but those who were sworn. The Election Law governs that where there is a general election in or for a city, village, or town, or in some part of the city, village, or town, and at any general election have between general registration as which only judicial officers are to be elected, there shall be no court of a revision of the registration. That the vote on account does was had at a special election or not will pass. But the anticomplications that is the Election Law provides section, which applies only of general elections held in a portion of a city, village, or town, and on the day on which books, counted by of the general Cook county shall, [illegible] also that the petition for the election that not signed by the proper number of voters and that the County Clerk did not give the notice in due form. These are trivial matters, which have been decided over and over again in the of an exasperated. The objectors who pretend to have been for such preposterous technical, which are now made they have been for years. They evidently had under $50,000 belonging to the Lake school fund will be used for Chicago schools, while it will be Chicago that will be asked for large and duly sum now a share. So the was a contempt complete with severity. The decision of lawyers the case not stand. He that with the County as a law and school territory unsympathetic.

Those voters who accepted assistance under false pretenses in naturalization, and those who assisted them in getting the ballot for the use here on here. The grave trouble that made the act of 1887 necessary has been avoided. The Supreme Court, during the election will of the people, will doubt make the light stipulated heard by some Supreme or school trustees seeking to keep on a this longer. When the result of last month's vote has been officially announced Chicago will have charge of two new playgrounds, and they will not stop from so doing.

## AN ERROR IN ART.

The enormous vote of $12,000, which was paid for Rodin's "Ugolino" by the French Government at the recent Berthier sale of pictures in Paris, must be welcome as the result of enormously enthusiastic and keen patriotism on the part of the French that is representing the actual market value of the painting itself. Indeed, from the purely pecuniary point of view it would be difficult to fix the terms strong to be imagined sufficiently to any reasonable term. For Rodin's name has become known to every one of the educated class, to whom it appears with great force, but the art itself should have disappointed the original generality though of course not universally. In the latter sense the vote must be regretted, while for honors in real value. After having paid $12 to Rodin, and must there be found it had amount justly to $12,000 be proposed against such a price as "amusement." What would be here thought of a price and the town greater?

The price paid by the French Government is a sort of the Elliot case of fact. A few years from now should the French Senate or all the others they will not get one-fourth of what they have paid for it. The fact is an injustice to two days. Although the Gallic mind adopt for large and duly sum now a share. So the was a contempt complete with severity. The decision of lawyers the case not stand. He that with the County as a law and school territory unsympathetic.

## THE SILVER MEN.

The great conference of silverites, South Dakota will be an error of successors unknown. The act of Congress providing for the conference was adopted April 22, 1894, and invested the Governors to appoint delegates to attend in States, Central and South America, West Indies, Indies, and Brazil. This was done, and acceptances of the invitation have been received from Chili, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Peru, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico, and Bolivia. It is certain there will be a large attendance, and the proceedings will not lack anything in point of numbers or dignity, although, unfortunately, it is not yet clear that much will be accomplished in promoting trade with "the three world of us."

The prime purpose of the congress of American nations is to consider "measures to secure the introduction of an American currency basis under which the basis of the circulation coined with each other shall be preserved as fair as is possible and profitable." The adoption of a common silver was to be a legal tender between citizens of all American nations, the establishment of a uniform system of weights and measures, and a common method of exchanging values in merchandise and fixing values and assay the coinages designed for special commercial. The improvement of communication and the settlement by arbitration of disputes between the nations concerned are matters that will receive serious care. Briefly stated, the purpose of this country in calling the congress is to find some way of bringing the South American countries to buy manufactured goods and exchange from the United States instead of from European producers as at present. Anything will be to some which have to prove to the people of "the three world of us" that they can profitably import their trade from Europe to the United States.

There is no question as to the great gain to the United States if the countries could establish a good share of the trade with Central and South America. The following table shows the population and values of the countries with which the United States a exciting [illegible]

| Countries. | Population. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentine | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bolivia | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Brazil | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chili | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Colombia | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Costa Rica | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ecuador | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Guatemala | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Honduras | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mexico | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nicaragua | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Peru | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Salvador | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Uruguay | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Venezuela | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Totals | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

In proportion to wealth and population these countries have a large foreign trade and are strong buyers of manufactured articles. They import less now than seven hundred, cattle fabrics, and food products. Argentine-Uruguay is sending over 40,000 barrels of flour annually to Brazil. Chinese and domestic duty wines to the Guianas. The values of the United States imports and exports of the Central and South American nations is as follows:

| Countries. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Totals | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Trade with "the three world of us" is a rich prize, but how can trade be diverted from European countries to the United States as long as our manufacturers have to pay the high wages of the protective system, to gether with those on our materials? The very reason the people of Central and South America buy of Europe instead of the United States is that they get their goods cheaper. The new manufacturing articles to Europe in order to compete in the markets of Central and South America with the products of England. If that can be done the United States will surely get its fair share of the foreign trade, but how is it to be accomplished? This country will do nothing to reduce wages, and hence the other part of the problem remains to be brought to the European level. The reduction of this portion and the suggestion of means to enable our manufacturers to compete with European firms in the markets of Central and South America will be treated in an early number.

## CASH TO BUY UP THE BANKS.

There was a meeting in this city on Tuesday afternoon of Irish-Americans at which a few orators of Irish descent or origin [illegible] which will work under a charter granted by the Illinois Secretary of State of Illinois for a fair of a motor or an electric object and to the foundation of an Irish-American republic to overthrow at the New York, Chicago, between the North Pole and Cape Horn a republic east of that one be found with a more courage. When the secrecy the have brought the republic will be organized, it will be peopled by that Irish aspiring which now make this and other lands. What citizens enough have been secured no exact will be ascertained and a very hall, that will be factories on the floors.

[illegible]

Then behind all be fraud and highest enthusiasm, and votes by a Lord Lieutenant appointed by the President of Ireland, and confirmed by the Parliament sitting at Dublin.

The meeting resolved to contribute so to the plan or to be executed for the funds of the Irish republic. Rose Vaughn of saying Lower California from Mexico. Cheers thought of pleading on this, where a small Irish population has for years exercised a remarkable influence. If the meeting succeeds of Ireland should there the utmost would soon be available help from [illegible]. For

have Minister Egan can make the necessary arrangements. Brief dash practice would have suggested that a system from and Irish-American leaders to meet who Dublin and united there. These expressions to countries would be such that they would endorse the character of the followers. They would have the aid of the French at Quebec, who have promised [illegible] the English yoke for a contract and a question. If the Dutch and Dutch Irish of Canada and not like the rest they want to turned over to the United States, bag and baggage. An Irish navy down not to New Brunswick or Nova Scotia parts could get on the English fleets much more quickly than if it were constructed in Chicago or Lower California backwards.

But why not set a greater and more practical object? Why not attack problems nearer at hand? Why not steal Ireland from England instead of Canada? Why not have the Irish-Americans lure England, securing here a borough and there a borough, until the county of the House of Commons is secured? There will then be no need of building a navy, for that of England will have been won by a parliamentary victory. It will be needless to organize an army, for the British army will have been destroyed. Were the plan adopted there would be a test for the energies of the Clan-na-Gael. Instead of dwelling on nonsensical and extravagant schemes for the overthrow of a country with which we exist with dynamite they would all go to a safe, sensible object, and all its practicable ends. To build up an Irish republic will be a very job. Better and wiser not a Canadian subject or a land speculation, with a mastering of politicians. How much better to inculcate Great Britain with Irish votes and culture, as might be the intention.

## LOOKING FOR "THE GOOD OLD DAYS."

It seemed to be the belief of some of the speakers at the eight hour meeting held the Fourth that the sentiment of the evening was that better exclusive age than ours, that is, the days, [illegible] union, and sufficient time. There is a natural tendency to praise the "good old times," especially when one knows nothing about them, and to sigh for the return of those peaceful days when there was no excitement. But there are some facts which it is hard to reconcile with those rosier views of the Golden Age of labor. Those machine which the Knights of Labor have long ago [illegible] they did to secure [illegible], and are chiefly operated by men who are better clothed, fed, and housed.

The average life expectancy in the United States, such a prosperous physician, is now 40 years. In England it ranges from 37 to 39. The Russian, on the other hand, has a life expectancy of [illegible] years. That eight be regretted, for the social conditions which others there are of that primitive and the Ward nature which are typical by those who are displeased with the results of modern civilization. In the Russian, which is still more primitive, a generation is not 30 years. The average life in the Duke of the Congress was not 25 years, in the Duke of Nassau it is 28. While a little over half a century the average in France has risen from 39 to 45½ years. In the reign of good Queen Bess the average for the English nobleman was but 28 years. It is now more than double that. Part of this gain is due to the doctors, for they have made progress along with the rest of mankind. Physicians, indeed, the practice of medicine have worked wonders. But better food and more comfortable homes in city and country have done their great part. The death of the Duke of Cambridge of rheumatism-gout would be accepted only by the very most of [illegible] as for the very most of the men, they died off like sheep.

Another comment on the saving accrued over the fact that there were now only [illegible] in the United States whose combined wealth would buy off the National debt. There was, as such, no such colossal mass of effects at the time of the Revolution. Rather was there a hundred years ago that accumulations of wealth by hundreds of thousands of families which made possible subscriptions like those for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers. It is a misfortune that riches, conspicuously and extravagantly should have served to give for such contrast. But many men of moderate means are the result of the same causes which have made hundreds of thousands of men of moderate means. In England, where the buying of an income has ceased to exist, as a result reasonably accurate conclusions, it is found that the number of persons with moderate incomes is increasing with greater proportionate rapidity than the number of millionaires. The same thing is doubtless true of this country. The evil of a few multimillionaires may be corrected to what it is accompanied by a betterment in the condition of the great mass of the people.

## STRIKING FIGURES IN THE WAR.

Junius Wilde in his article on Cuba in Harper's Bazaar for July says that Spain "has suffered in common with nearly all the Western States and persons even of the Eastern States by the effect of wealth in every form of any one and for every religious denomination." The result has been that in Cuba "the efforts of the friends of clerical education have been curbed and restricted," and the State has a number of half-starved and crippled colleges instead of a few strong, well equipped institutions. Junius Wilde adds:

"There is no more unfortunate feature than what might perhaps be called the habit of mind which prevails in Spain and Cuba of looking to the Government for everything. Private enterprise is discouraged and private initiative is paralyzed. The Government is expected to do everything, and it does do a great deal more than it ought to do. The result is that the Government is overburdened with duties which it cannot properly perform, and the people are left without the habit of self-reliance which is the best training for the duties of citizenship. The Government is expected to provide for the education of the people, and it does provide a system of education which is [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

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Tennis, Bicycle, and Base-Ball Shoes.

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GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.



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After Consulting and Treating with Dr. Carroll She Is Restored to Health.

# DR. J. G. CARROLL,

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Opposite Masonic Temple.

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## AN INGLORIOUS FIELD.

**ONE VIEW OF LAKE "CITY" WILL BE HAD AT CONVENTION.**

Judge Collins Retires to the Council Chamber to Hear the Application to Condemn the Subways and Their Superintendent—Representatives of the Various Councils Subscribe Thirty Dollars Each Before the Grand Committee—Other Activities Marked by Interest.

Another move was made in the "water" subway controversy yesterday. Edward S. Dolan, an attorney, in the name of four persons who recently commenced an attack of Lake View's $5,000,000 water contract, appeared before Judge Collins in the Council chamber at the City Hall and asked that the Subway Company, its Superintendent, Edward S. Dolan, and the Lake View Water Company be restrained from proceeding with the construction of the subways until the Board of Assessors had completed the assessment of benefits and damages to property owners. Mr. Dolan said that the petitioners were property owners and tax payers, and that they had a right to be heard. It would be time enough to consider the city rights to subways when the matter came up for condemnation proceedings. Judge Collins agreed with Mr. Dolan to a certain extent, but refused to grant the injunction prayed for in the bill. The suit was then withdrawn, Mr. Dolan and the attorneys having been retained to look after the matter in behalf of the petitioners. Mr. Dolan said that he would be glad to have the matter settled, and that the petitioners were willing to accommodate and help them.

The meeting for assessing city property for a subway system of local lines.

The matter had not been given up by the Chamber.

Mr. Hawley was heard on a bailey and injunction proceedings.

A Chicago man desired to vote who had no right to vote.

A property of the owners of the Town of Lake did not vote for assessors.

A letter of the Board of Trade, which is a petition asking for the immediate construction of the subways, was read. Mr. Dolan, who represented the petitioners, said that they had no objection to the subways, but that they were opposed to the Lake View Water Company's contract. He said that the Lake View Water Company had no right to lay pipes in the streets of Chicago, and that the Lake View Water Company had no right to lay pipes in the streets of Chicago, and that the Lake View Water Company had no right to lay pipes in the streets of Chicago.

Judge Collins immediately notified Corporation Counsel Ellis of the filing of the petition, Mr. Ellis then appeared before Judge Collins in the afternoon and said that inasmuch as assessors had not yet been appointed the petition was premature and not in proper shape to hear. It would be time enough to consider the city rights to subways when the matter came up for condemnation proceedings. Judge Collins agreed with Mr. Ellis, and refused to grant the injunction prayed for in the bill. The suit was then withdrawn, Mr. Dolan and the attorneys having been retained to look after the matter in behalf of the petitioners. Mr. Dolan said that he would be glad to have the matter settled, and that the petitioners were willing to accommodate and help them.

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...Underwriters' Sale
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Part Two.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1901—TWELVE PAGES.

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## AMONG THE RAILROADS.

## SLASHING AT GRANGERS.

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